

MERGING DIVISORIAL WITH COLORED FANS

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ABSTRACT. Given a spherical homogeneous space G/H , we provide a simple procedure to describe its embeddings as varieties with torus action in terms of divisorial fans. The torus in question is obtained as the quotient group N^0/H , where N^0 is the identity component of the normalizer of H in G . The resulting Chow quotient is equal to (a blowup of) the simple toroidal compactification of G/N^0 . In the horospherical case, for example, it is equal to a flag variety, and the slices (coefficients) of the divisorial fan are merely shifts of the colored fan along the colors.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. We are working over the base field \mathbb{C} . Normal varieties X coming with an effective action of an algebraic torus \mathbb{T} – also called \mathbb{T} -varieties – can be encoded by divisorial fans $\mathcal{S}^X = \sum_{D \subseteq Y} \mathcal{S}_D^X \otimes D$ on algebraic varieties Y of dimension equal to the complexity of the torus action. In this notation $D \subseteq Y$ runs through all prime divisors on Y , and \mathcal{S}_D^X denotes a combinatorial object associated to D (being non-trivial for finitely many summands only). Moreover, let N denote the lattice of one-parameter subgroups of \mathbb{T} . Now every such \mathcal{S}_D^X denotes a polyhedral subdivision of $N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ together with a prescribed labeling of their cells referring to the set of affine charts covering X .

The \mathbb{T} -variety X in question is then given as a toric fibration over Y , and the data D and \mathcal{S}_D^X describe exactly where and how this fibration degenerates. Vice versa X can be reconstructed explicitly from \mathcal{S}^X in two steps. First one glues certain relative spectra over Y ; the result of this procedure is called $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}^X)$. Finally, one obtains X as $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)$, which denotes a certain birational contraction of $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}^X)$. See Section 2 for further details.

1.2. Let G be a connected reductive group and $H \subset G$ a spherical subgroup. The goal of the present paper is to describe spherical embeddings $X \supseteq G/H$ by a divisorial fan \mathcal{S} , i.e. $X = \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S})$, on a modification Y of the simple, toroidal, and hence often wonderful compactification $\overline{Y} \supseteq G/H'$ with $H' := N_G(H)^\circ$, cf. (3.2),(3.3). The latter spaces are very well understood; for any G there are only finitely many of them, and the modification $Y \rightarrow \overline{Y}$ is given by a certain fan Σ_Y refining the smooth

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valuation cone $\mathcal{V}_{H'} \cong \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^l$ of \bar{Y} where l denotes the rank of G/H' . The basic tool for this construction will be the Tits fibration $\phi : G/H \rightarrow G/H'$. Its central fiber is the torus $\mathbb{T} := H'/H$. It acts on X from the right which turns the spherical variety X into a \mathbb{T} -variety with $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^X$. See Section 3 for further details about spherical varieties.

Fixing a Borel subgroup $B \subseteq G$ such that $B \cdot H$ is open and dense in G , let $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H)$ denote the sets of B -semiinvariant functions and their character lattice within $\mathcal{X}_B := \text{Hom}(B, \mathbb{C}^*)$, respectively. Both lattices are connected by an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{X}^*(G/H') \rightarrow 0,$$

cf. [Bri97, Théorème 4.3(ii)] and Proposition 4.3. Let $\mathcal{C}(G/H')$ denote the set of colors of G/H' , i.e. the set of B -invariant prime divisors of G/H' . After fixing a splitting of the above exact sequence, our main result is the following

Theorem 1.1. 1) *The colored fan (Σ_Y, \emptyset) of the toroidal base Y arises as the image fan (see Definition 4.4) of $\Sigma_X := \Sigma^X \cap \mathcal{V}_H$ via the map p where Σ_X denotes the part of the colored fan Σ^X of X supported on the valuation cone $\mathcal{V}_H \subseteq \mathcal{X}^*(G/H)$. Its rays $a \in \Sigma_Y(1)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the G -invariant divisors $D_a \subseteq Y$.* 2) *The divisorial fan describing X as a \mathbb{T} -variety lives on (Y, N) . In the toroidal case, its cells are labeled by (\bullet, w) , where \bullet runs through the cones of maximal dimension in Σ^X and w runs through the Weyl group W of G . For each $w \in W$, the part of \mathcal{S}^X with labels (\bullet, w) is equal to*

$$\mathcal{S}^X(\bullet, w) = \sum_{a \in \Sigma_Y(1)} \mathcal{S}_a^X(\bullet) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')} (\bar{\rho}(D') + \mathcal{S}_0^X(\bullet)) \otimes \bar{D}' + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')} \emptyset \otimes w\bar{D}'$$

where $\mathcal{S}_a^X(\bullet)$ denotes the naturally labeled polyhedral decomposition of the fiber $p^{-1}(a) \cong N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ induced by the colored fan of X .

3) *The general, non-toroidal case arises from (2) by merging certain labels according to the colors occurring in Σ^X . This amounts to restricting the third sum to only those D' which are not contained in the actual set of colors.*

Parts (1)+(2) concerning the toroidal case will form Theorem 4.6 in (4.4). Part (3) is only a vague announcement of the true Theorem 7.2. In particular, for details on the merging of the labels for the non-toroidal case, see Section 7.

Note that the special fiber \mathcal{S}_0^X is a fan. Since it exhibits the asymptotic behavior of all other fibers \mathcal{S}_a^X , we will sometimes also call it $\text{tail}(\mathcal{S}^X)$. Let us furthermore point out that the coefficients of the colors D' are just shifts of $\text{tail}(\mathcal{S}^X)$. The shift vectors $\bar{\rho}(D') \in N$ are defined as projections of the natural elements $\rho_D \in \mathcal{X}^*(G/H)$ to N , cf. (4.4).

1.3. We believe that merging these two partially combinatorial descriptions may help to obtain further results and insights into the realm of spherical varieties, in particular concerning their deformation theory (see e.g. [AB04]), and the computation of their Cox rings (cf. [Bri07b]).

As an example we would like to mention a recent paper by Giuliano Gagliardi [Gag] which approaches the latter subject. An alternative way to deduce the structure of the Cox ring of a horospherical variety as a polynomial ring over the Cox ring of a flag variety (cf. Theorem 3.8 in loc. cit.) is to combine our Theorem 1.1 with Theorem 1.2 from [HS10].

1.4. The present paper is organized as follows. In Sections 2 and 3, we shortly review polyhedral divisors and spherical varieties, respectively. Section 4 then introduces the \mathbb{T} -action on a spherical variety which is relevant for our purposes and was already announced at the beginning of this section. Moreover, the toroidal part of our main Theorem 1.1 appears there as Theorem 4.6.

Sections 5 and 6 contain the proof of Theorem 4.6. The main idea is to reinterpret well-known facts from the spherical context within the context of divisorial fans. Using the language of p-divisor allows us to recover the encoded spherical variety directly from the given combinatorial data.

Section 7 finally deals with the non-toroidal case. The result is stated as Theorem 7.2. We conclude by presenting several examples in Section 8.

2. P-DIVISORS AND DIVISORIAL FANS

2.1. The upshot of [AH06, AHS08] is that normal varieties X with a complexity- k action of an algebraic torus correspond to p-divisors \mathcal{D}^X (for affine X) or divisorial fans \mathcal{S}^X (for general X) on a k -dimensional variety Y . The latter variety is the so-called Chow quotient $Y = X//^{\text{ch}}\mathbb{T}$ and defined as a GIT-limit of the \mathbb{T} -action on X . But any modification of $X//^{\text{ch}}\mathbb{T}$ could be taken as well. Both data \mathcal{D}^X and \mathcal{S}^X induce a diagram like

$$Y \xleftarrow{\pi} \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{r} X$$

where r is a \mathbb{T} -equivariant proper, birational contraction resolving the indeterminacies of the rational quotient map $\pi : X \dashrightarrow Y$. While X is obtained as $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)$, the auxiliary \mathbb{T} -variety \tilde{X} shows up as $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)}$. We are now going to recall this language in more detail.

2.2. Polyhedral divisors. Let $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a free abelian group of rank n , and denote its dual by $M := \text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$. These data give rise to the torus $\mathbb{T} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^*$, and one can recover M and N as its lattice of characters and 1-parameter subgroups, respectively. Let us furthermore consider convex polyhedra $\Delta \subseteq N_{\mathbb{Q}} := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q}^n$. The *tail cone* of a polyhedron Δ is defined as

$$\text{tail}(\Delta) := \{a \in N_{\mathbb{Q}} \mid a + \Delta \subseteq \Delta\}.$$

Note that the set of polyhedra with fixed tail cone σ form a semigroup $\text{Pol}^+(N, \sigma)$ with cancelation property (the addition is given by the Minkowski sum).

Definition 2.1. Let Y be a normal, (quasi-) projective variety and fix a polyhedral, pointed cone $\sigma \subseteq N_{\mathbb{Q}}$. A finite, formal sum $\mathcal{D} = \sum_D \Delta_D \otimes D$ is called a *polyhedral divisor* on (Y, N) with $\text{tail}(\mathcal{D}) = \sigma$ if

- (1) all D are prime divisors on Y ,
- (2) all $\Delta_D \subseteq N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ are convex polyhedra with $\text{tail}(\Delta_D) = \sigma$, and
- (3) for every $u \in \sigma^\vee \cap M$ the evaluation $\mathcal{D}(u) := \sum_D \min\langle \Delta_D, u \rangle \cdot D$ is an element of the group of rational Cartier divisors $\text{CaDiv}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y)$ on Y .

Remark 2.2. (i) The tail cone σ serves as the neutral element in $\text{Pol}^+(N, \sigma)$, hence summands of the form $\sigma \otimes D$ may be added or suppressed without having any impact on \mathcal{D} .

(ii) On the other hand, we will also allow \emptyset as a possible coefficient. While we define $\emptyset + \Delta := \emptyset$, the summand $\emptyset \otimes D$ indicates that the remaining sum is to be considered on $Y \setminus D$ instead of Y . This allows us to always ask for projective Y although \mathcal{D} is only defined on its *locus* $\text{loc}(\mathcal{D}) := Y \setminus \bigcup_{\Delta_D = \emptyset} D$.

(iii) Condition (3) is automatically fulfilled for \mathbb{Q} -factorial Y .

Concavity of the min function, i.e. $\min\langle \Delta_D, u \rangle + \min\langle \Delta_D, v \rangle \leq \min\langle \Delta_D, u + v \rangle$, implies that the M -graded sheaf

$$\mathcal{A} := \bigoplus_{u \in \text{tail}(\mathcal{D})^\vee \cap M} \mathcal{O}_Y(\mathcal{D}(u))$$

carries the structure of an \mathcal{O}_Y -algebra which induces the following scheme over Y or, actually, over $\text{loc}(\mathcal{D})$.

Definition 2.3. 1) Let \mathcal{D} be a polyhedral divisor on (Y, N) . Then we call

$$\widetilde{\text{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D}) := \text{Spec}_Y \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{loc}(\mathcal{D}) \hookrightarrow Y$$

the *relative* \mathbb{T} -variety associated to \mathcal{D} . It is affine if and only if $\text{loc}(\mathcal{D})$ is.

2) \mathcal{D} is called *positive* (or short “p-divisor”) if $\mathcal{D}(u)$ is ample and big on $\text{loc}(\mathcal{D})$ for every $u \in \sigma^\vee \cap M$ or $u \in \text{int } \sigma^\vee \cap M$, respectively. If this is the case, then we define its associated *absolute* \mathbb{T} -variety $\text{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{D}) := \text{Spec } \Gamma(\text{loc}(\mathcal{D}), \mathcal{A})$.

It follows from [AH06, Theorem 3.1] that $\widetilde{\text{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{D})$ are normal varieties with function field $\text{Quot } \mathbb{C}(Y)[M]$. Moreover, the M -grading of \mathcal{A} translates into a \mathbb{T} -action on both varieties, and π is a good quotient. Finally, all normal, affine \mathbb{T} -varieties arise that way.

2.2.1. Toric picture. Affine toric varieties X are \mathbb{T} -varieties of complexity 0, i.e. $Y = \text{pt}$. The notion of a polyhedral divisor collapses to its tail cone, that is a polyhedral cone $\sigma \in N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with $X = \text{T}\mathbb{V}(\sigma) = \widetilde{\text{T}\mathbb{V}}(\sigma)$.

2.2.2. $\mathbb{C}^* \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^2$. Let us consider three different types of \mathbb{C}^* -actions on the affine plane $\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x, y]$. The latter are specified by their weights on the variables x and y , respectively. Using the corresponding toric downgrades (see 5.2), one obtains the following polyhedral divisors $\mathcal{D}^\bullet = \Delta_0^\bullet \otimes 0 + \Delta_\infty^\bullet \otimes \infty$ on \mathbb{P}^1 such that $\mathbb{C}^* \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^2 = \text{TV}(\mathcal{D}^\bullet)$:

deg x	deg y	type of action		Δ_0^\bullet	Δ_∞^\bullet	tail cone	locus
1	0	parabolic	\mathcal{D}^p	$[0, \infty)$	\emptyset	$[0, \infty)$	$\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \infty$
1	1	elliptic	\mathcal{D}^e	$[0, \infty)$	$[1, \infty)$	$[0, \infty)$	\mathbb{P}^1
1	-1	hyperbolic	\mathcal{D}^h	$[0, 1]$	\emptyset	$\{0\}$	$\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \infty$

2.3. **Equivariant morphisms and divisorial fans.** Let \mathcal{D}' and \mathcal{D} be p-divisors on (Y', N) and (Y, N) , respectively. By [AH06, Section 8], \mathbb{T} -equivariant maps $\widetilde{\text{TV}}(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{TV}}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\text{TV}(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \text{TV}(\mathcal{D})$ can be provided by a dominant map $\psi : Y' \rightarrow Y$ and a plurifunction $\mathfrak{f} \in N \otimes \mathbb{C}(Y')$ such that $\mathcal{D}' \subseteq \psi^* \mathcal{D} + \text{div}(\mathfrak{f})$. Here, both operators ψ^* and div are supposed to be applied to divisors on Y occurring in \mathcal{D} or elements of $\mathbb{C}(Y')$ from \mathfrak{f} , respectively. The inclusion sign is to be understood separately for each of the polyhedral coefficients on both sides. Moreover, it was shown in [AH06, Section 8] that all \mathbb{T} -equivariant maps $\text{TV}(\mathcal{D}') \rightarrow \text{TV}(\mathcal{D})$ arise in this way when one allows to replace \mathcal{D}' on Y' by $p^* \mathcal{D}'$ with an appropriate proper, birational map $p : Y'' \rightarrow Y'$ implying $\text{TV}(p^* \mathcal{D}') = \text{TV}(\mathcal{D}')$.

There is a special case which will play an important role later on. Consider two p-divisors $\mathcal{D}' = \sum_D \Delta'_D \otimes D$ and $\mathcal{D} = \sum_D \Delta_D \otimes D$ on (Y, N) which satisfy $\Delta'_D \subseteq \Delta_D$ for each D . Then we have a \mathbb{T} -equivariant, open embedding $\widetilde{\text{TV}}(\mathcal{D}') \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\text{TV}}(\mathcal{D})$ if and only if the polyhedra $\Delta'_y := \sum_{D \ni y} \Delta'_D$ are faces of the corresponding $\Delta_y := \sum_{D \ni y} \Delta_D$ for all $y \in Y$, cf. [AHS08, Prop 3.4, Remark 3.5(ii)]. Moreover, it was also shown in loc. cit. that the condition of $\text{TV}(\mathcal{D}') \hookrightarrow \text{TV}(\mathcal{D})$ being an open embedding implies this condition, but it might be even stronger than that. If this stronger (and quite technical) condition is fulfilled, then we will call \mathcal{D}' a *face* of \mathcal{D} .

Definition 2.4. [AHS08, Def 5.2] A finite collection \mathcal{S} of p-divisors on (Y, N) is called a *divisorial fan* if for all $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}' \in \mathcal{S}$ their intersection $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{D}'$ (taken via the polyhedral coefficients) is again a p-divisor, a face of both \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D}' , and belongs to \mathcal{S} .

Gluing all affine pieces together, the divisorial fan \mathcal{S} gives rise to the global \mathbb{T} -variety

$$\text{TV}(\mathcal{S}) := \varinjlim_{\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{S}} \text{TV}(\mathcal{D}).$$

Moreover, since all coefficients $\Delta_D^\mathcal{D}$ of \mathcal{D} ($\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{S}$) fit into a polyhedral subdivision $\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{D}$ of $N_\mathbb{Q}$, we may write the divisorial fan as $\mathcal{S} = \sum_D \mathcal{S}_D \otimes D$. In particular, all tail cones $\text{tail}(\Delta_D^\mathcal{D})$ form a fan $\text{tail}(\mathcal{S})$. The latter encodes the asymptotic behavior of the *slices* \mathcal{S}_D . However, to store all contents of \mathcal{S} , it is still necessary to keep in mind which cell of \mathcal{S} belongs to which p-divisor $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{S}$. This is what we previously

referred to as the *labeling*. Note however, that only the maximal elements of \mathcal{S} matter for this kind of information.

2.3.1. Toric picture. Open embeddings in the toric world correspond to inclusions of faces on the level of polyhedral cones. Since divisorial fans coincide with their polyhedral tail fans in this particular setting, face relations of polyhedral divisors turn out to be the usual face relations for polyhedral cones.

2.3.2. $\mathbb{C}^* \curvearrowright \mathbb{V}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$. Let us consider the geometric vector bundle $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$ associated to $\mathcal{O}(n)$ over \mathbb{P}^1 . We will shortly discuss two descriptions of $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$ as a T -variety by choosing different \mathbb{C}^* -actions. In both cases there will be two maximal polyhedral divisors \mathcal{D}^1 and \mathcal{D}^2 .

In the first example, we assume that \mathbb{C}^* acts with weight 1 on the fibers of $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$ and trivially on its zero section $\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$. This action is given by the following two maximal polyhedral divisors:

$$\mathcal{D}^1 = [n, \infty) \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty \text{ and } \mathcal{D}^2 = \emptyset \otimes 0 + [0, \infty) \otimes \infty.$$

In the second example, we assume that \mathbb{C}^* acts with weight 1 on the fibers and on the zero section. This action is given by the following two polyhedral divisors:

$$\mathcal{D}^1 := [0, \infty) \otimes 0 + [1, \infty) \otimes \infty \text{ and } \mathcal{D}^2 := \emptyset \otimes 0 + [n/(n+1), 1] \otimes \infty.$$

2.3.3. $\mathbb{C}^* \curvearrowright \mathbb{P}^2$. Let us consider \mathbb{P}^2 as a \mathbb{C}^* -variety with the following action on its homogeneous coordinates: $\deg z_0 = 1$, $\deg z_1 = 0$, and $\deg z_2 = 2$. Using the corresponding toric downgrade (see Subsection 5.2) yields a divisorial fan \mathcal{S} with the following three maximal elements $\mathcal{D}^i = \Delta_0^i \otimes 0 + \Delta_\infty^i \otimes \infty$.

	Δ_0^i	Δ_∞^i	tail cone	locus
\mathcal{D}^1	$[-1, 0]$	\emptyset	$\{0\}$	$\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \infty$
\mathcal{D}^2	$[0, \infty)$	$[1/2, \infty)$	$[0, \infty)$	\mathbb{P}^1
\mathcal{D}^3	$(-\infty, -1]$	$(-\infty, 1/2]$	$(-\infty, 0]$	\mathbb{P}^1

2.4. Compatible group actions. Let X be a \mathbb{T} -variety together with another group G acting on it. We say that \mathbb{T} *normalizes* the G -action if $\mathbb{T} \subseteq N_{\text{Aut}(X)}(G)$. This means that \mathbb{T} acts on both X and G , and, moreover, the G -action $m : G \times X \rightarrow X$ is \mathbb{T} -equivariant (with respect to the diagonal action of \mathbb{T} on the left hand side). In particular, this morphism can be understood in terms of (2.3). If X is given by a p-divisor \mathcal{D} on some variety $Y = X //^{\text{ch}} \mathbb{T}$, then $G \times X$ is given by a p-divisor on $(G \times X) //^{\text{ch}} \mathbb{T}$ which looks like the familiar G -bundle $X \times_{\mathbb{T}} G$ over Y .

The actions of G and \mathbb{T} even commute if and only if the \mathbb{T} -action on G is trivial. If this is the case, then G acts on Y , too, and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G & \times & X & \xrightarrow{m} & X \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G & \times & Y & \xrightarrow{m} & Y \end{array}$$

commutes. In the language of (2.3) this means that the \mathfrak{p} -divisors $G \times \mathcal{D}$ and $m^*\mathcal{D}$ only differ by some polyhedral principal divisor $\text{div}(\mathfrak{f})$. If $\mathcal{D} = \sum_D \Delta_D \otimes D$, then the two \mathfrak{p} -divisors equal $\sum_D \Delta_D \otimes (G \times D)$ and $\sum_D \Delta_D \otimes m^*D$, respectively. Since $\text{div}(\mathfrak{f})$ can only shift the polyhedral coefficients by integral vectors, this means that the Δ_D for non- G -invariant prime divisors D have to be almost trivial, i.e. shifted tail cones. This occurs e.g. for the coefficients of the colors as pointed out in Theorem 1.1.

3. SPHERICAL VARIETIES

3.1. In this section, we provide some background on spherical varieties and colored fans. Spherical varieties are natural generalizations of toric varieties. They appear when a torus action is replaced by an action of an arbitrary connected reductive group G .

A normal variety X with a G -action is called *spherical* if a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$ has an open dense orbit in X . Similarly to toric varieties, every spherical variety contains only finitely many G -orbits and even finitely many B -orbits [Kno91, Remark 2.2]. Well-known examples of spherical varieties include toric varieties, horospherical varieties (e.g. flag varieties) [Pas] and symmetric varieties (e.g. complete collineations and complete quadrics) [DCP83, DCP85].

A spherical G -variety X can be regarded as a partial G -equivariant compactification of a spherical homogeneous space G/H (isomorphic to the open G -orbit of X). In what follows, by an *embedding* of a spherical homogeneous space G/H we mean a spherical G -variety whose open orbit is isomorphic to G/H and by a *compactification* of G/H we mean a complete embedding of G/H . The classification of spherical varieties consists of two parts. The first part amounts to classifying all G -equivariant embeddings of a given spherical homogeneous space G/H . Similarly to toric varieties, embeddings of G/H can be classified by fans together with an extra structure provided by colors [LV83]. Below we shortly recall this classification following [Kno91].

The second part amounts to the classification of all spherical homogeneous spaces which was finished only recently using D. Luna's program. An exposition of the main steps of this program can be found e.g. in [Bra10]. The classification of spherical homogeneous spaces is based on the classification of *wonderful varieties*. Recall that a smooth complete G -variety with an open dense orbit is called *wonderful* (of rank r) if

- (1) the complement to the orbit is a union of r smooth irreducible divisors D_1, \dots, D_r with normal crossings;
- (2) for any $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ the intersection $\cap_{i \in I} D_i$ is a non-empty G -orbit closure.

In particular, there is a unique closed G -orbit $D_1 \cap \dots \cap D_r$. Wonderful varieties are spherical (see [Bra10] for references).

3.2. Colored fans. We now introduce definitions needed to formulate classification results. Let G/H be a spherical homogeneous space. As in (1.2) we fix a Borel B such that $1 \in G/H$ belongs to the dense orbit, i.e. we assume that $B \cdot H$ is open and dense in G . A *color* is a B -invariant irreducible divisor in G/H . Let $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(G/H)$ denote the set of colors of G/H . The *weight lattice* $\mathcal{X} := \mathcal{X}(G/H)$ of G/H is the set of all characters of $\mathcal{X}_B = \text{Hom}(B, \mathbb{C}^*)$ that occur as weights of eigenvectors for the natural action of B on the field of rational functions $\mathbb{C}(G/H)$. The dimension of the weight lattice \mathcal{X} is called the *rank* of G/H . Since G/H is spherical, for each weight in \mathcal{X} , there exists a unique (up to scalars) B -semiinvariant rational function with this weight ([Kno91, S.6]). Hence there is an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H) \longrightarrow 0.$$

$$f \text{ (with } f(1) = 1) \longmapsto \chi(f) = f|_B^{-1}$$

Thus any valuation v on $\mathbb{C}(G/H)$ gives rise to a linear function ρ_v on \mathcal{X} . In particular, colors D give rise to elements $\rho_D \in \mathcal{X}^* := \text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Z})$. Let \mathcal{V} denote the set of all G -invariant \mathbb{Z} -valued valuations. It turns out that the map $\rho : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*$, $v \mapsto \rho_v$ is injective. The image of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ in $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is called the *valuation cone*. In what follows, we identify $\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with its image.

By a result of Brion and Knop [Kno91, Theorem 6.4], there exists a root system in \mathcal{X} such that its simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ give linear equations on the facets of \mathcal{V} , that is,

$$\mathcal{V} = \{x \in \mathcal{X}^* \otimes \mathbb{R} \mid x(\alpha_i) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, r\}.$$

In particular, the valuation cone is always cosimplicial. This root system is a subset of the root system of G . The roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ correspond to special colors of G/H (we say that a color $D \in \mathcal{C}$ corresponds to a simple root α of G if $P_{\alpha}D \neq D$, where P_{α} is the minimal parabolic subgroup associated with α).

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{F} be a subset (possibly empty) of \mathcal{C} such that $\rho(\mathcal{F})$ does not contain 0. A strictly convex polyhedral cone C in $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{Q}}^* := \mathcal{X}^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is called a *colored cone* with the set of colors \mathcal{F} and is denoted by (C, \mathcal{F}) if

- (1) C is generated by $\rho(\mathcal{F})$ and some elements of \mathcal{V} , and if
- (2) the interior of C intersects the valuation cone non trivially.

For instance, if G/H is a torus, then $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{X}_B^*$ and $\mathcal{C} = \emptyset$. So every strictly convex polyhedral cone C of full dimension is a colored cone (C, \emptyset) . The face relation among colored cones is defined as

$$(C_1, \mathcal{F}_1) < (C_2, \mathcal{F}_2) :\Leftrightarrow C_1 \text{ is a face of } C_2 \text{ and } \mathcal{F}_1 = \mathcal{F}_2 \cap \rho^{-1}(C_1).$$

A finite, non-empty set Σ of colored cones forms a *colored fan* if first, every face of $(C, \mathcal{F}) \in \Sigma$ belongs to Σ , and second, every $v \in \mathcal{V}$ belongs to the interior of at most one cone $(C, \mathcal{F}) \in \Sigma$. This implies in particular that the intersection of two cones inside \mathcal{V} is a common face of both.

Every spherical variety X with an open dense orbit G/H gives rise to a colored fan Σ^X . Namely, X can be covered by a finite number of simple spherical varieties. Recall that a spherical variety is *simple* if it contains a unique closed G -orbit. Every simple spherical variety X_0 defines a colored cone $(C(X_0), \mathcal{F}(X_0))$ as follows. The set $\mathcal{F}(X_0)$ is the set of all colors whose closure in X_0 contains the closed orbit. The cone $C(X_0)$ is spanned by

$$C(X_0) = \langle \rho(\mathcal{F}(X_0)), \rho(D_1), \dots, \rho(D_r) \rangle$$

where D_1, \dots, D_r are irreducible G -invariant divisors on X_0 . The fan Σ^X is then the union of colored cones $(C(X_0), \mathcal{F}(X_0))$ over all simple G -invariant subvarieties $X_0 \subset X$. By results of [LV83], the map $X \mapsto \Sigma^X$ is a bijection between isomorphism classes of spherical varieties with an open dense orbit G/H and colored fans in $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

By definition of Σ^X , there is a bijective correspondence between G -orbits in X and colored cones in Σ^X . Closed orbits correspond to colored cones of maximal dimension. Some further properties of X can be read from the colored fan Σ^X , e.g. X is complete if and only if the support $|\Sigma^X|$ of the colored fan contains the valuation cone.

For two G -equivariant embeddings X and X' of G/H , we say that X *dominates* X' if there exists a G -equivariant morphism $X \rightarrow X'$. This can also be read from the colored fans Σ^X and $\Sigma^{X'}$. Namely, X dominates X' if the fan Σ^X fits into the fan $\Sigma^{X'}$, that is, for every colored (C, \mathcal{F}) of X there exists a colored cone (C', \mathcal{F}') of $\Sigma^{X'}$, such that $C \subseteq C'$ and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$. Note that we use the word “dominate” here even for non-proper or non-surjective maps.

3.3. Toroidal embeddings. There is a special class of spherical embeddings, namely, toroidal embeddings, whose geometric properties are easier to study.

Definition 3.2. A G -equivariant embedding X of G/H is *toroidal* if it has no colors, that is, the closure in X of any color of G/H does not contain a closed G -orbit.

In other words, all of the colored cones in the colored fan of Y have empty sets of colors. In particular, any toric variety is toroidal. Wonderful varieties are toroidal. Any embedding is dominated by a toroidal one obtained by replacing every colored cone (C, \mathcal{F}) by the (un-)colored cone $(C \cap \mathcal{V}, \emptyset)$.

Smooth toroidal embeddings (also called *regular*) are the closest relatives of smooth toric varieties. They can also be covered by affine charts \mathbb{A}^n (where $n = \dim G/H$) so that the closures of codimension one G -orbits intersect each chart by coordinate hyperplanes D_1, \dots, D_r (where $r = \text{rk } G/H$), and all intersections $\cap_{i \in I} D_i$ for $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ are exactly the intersections of \mathbb{A}^n with the closures of G -orbits. There is a more general notion of log-homogeneous varieties introduced in [Bri07a]. From a geometric viewpoint, these are the nicest possible varieties among all varieties with an almost homogeneous action of an algebraic group. It turns out that

if the group is linear, then log-homogeneous varieties are exactly smooth toroidal varieties (in particular, they are spherical), cf. [Bri09, Section 4]. From a geometric point of view it thus sometimes more natural to consider toroidal embeddings than arbitrary spherical varieties.

If the valuation cone is strictly convex (hence, simplicial) then there is a special compactification $Y_{\mathcal{V}}$ of G/H whose colored fan is given by the valuation cone and all of its faces. Note that the valuation cone is strictly convex if and only if $N_G(H)/H$ is finite, cf. [Kno91, Theorem 7.1] or [Bri97, (4.4), Proposition 1]. Those subgroups H are called *sober*. The compactification $\overline{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is a unique both simple and toroidal compactification of X , and hence, the only candidate for a wonderful compactification of G/H . To determine when $\overline{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is wonderful is a difficult problem which is not yet completely solved. It is known that if $N_G(H)/H$ acts on the set of colors effectively (e.g. $N_G(H) = H$) then $\overline{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is wonderful [Tim11, Theorem 30.1]. The converse is not true. Note that $\overline{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ dominates any simple compactification of G/H and is dominated by any toroidal compactification of G/H .

3.4. Horospherical varieties. We shortly discuss some properties of horospherical varieties since they will play a major role in Section 8. For more details on this subject the reader may consult [Tim11, Chapter 29] or [Pas].

As before we fix $T \subset B \subset G$.

Definition 3.3. A closed subgroup $H \subset G$ is called *horospherical* if it contains the unipotent radical of B . In this case, G/H is said to be a horospherical homogeneous space. Analogously, we call a normal G -variety X horospherical if it contains an open G -orbit which is isomorphic to a horospherical homogeneous space.

It follows from the Bruhat decomposition of G that horospherical varieties are also spherical. Moreover, for any horospherical subgroup $H \subset G$ there exists a unique parabolic subgroup $P \supset B$ such that H is the intersection of the kernels of the characters of P . Furthermore, we have $P = N_G(H)$. In more detail, given $H \subset G$ there exists a subset I of the simple roots of G such that P is generated by W_I and B , i.e. $P = P_I$. Here, W_I denotes the subgroup of the Weyl group $W = N_G(T)/T$ which is generated by the reflections associated to the elements of I . Even more, the lattice $\mathcal{X}(G/H)$ can be identified with the set of characters of P whose restrictions to H are trivial.

It turns out that any horospherical homogeneous space G/H is the total space of a torus fibration over the flag variety G/P where the fiber P/H equals the torus \mathbb{T} with character lattice $\mathcal{X}(G/H)$. This fibration can be extended to the toroidal case, i.e. any toroidal horospherical variety is of the form $G \times^P Y$ where $\mathbb{T} \subset Y$ is a toric variety. This feature may be regarded as the main reason for why horospherical varieties are more amenable to specific calculations than arbitrary spherical varieties. Note also that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{X}(G/H)_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ for a horospherical embedding $G/H \subset X$ which ensures that its colored fan is an honest polyhedral fan.

Example 3.4. The simplest example of a non-compact horospherical homogeneous space is SL_2/U with

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \subset \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

Here, $P = B$, $S = \{\alpha\}$, $I = \emptyset$ and $U = \ker \omega_\alpha$. The homogeneous space SL_2/U is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, and $\mathrm{SL}_2/P = \mathbb{P}^1$ with the usual projection. Apart from the trivial embedding $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ of SL_2/U there are five nontrivial ones, see Figure 1 for their colored fans:

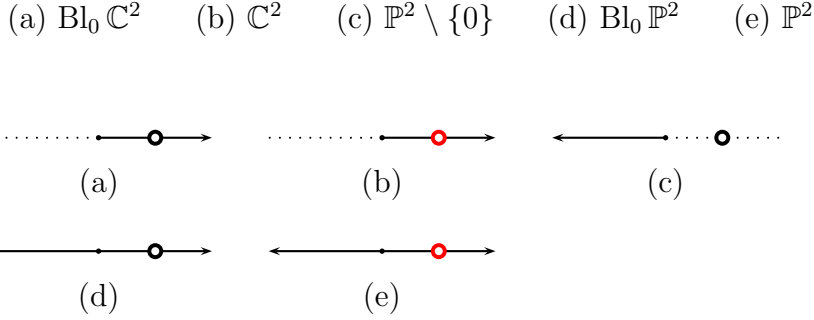


FIGURE 1. Colored fans associated to embeddings of SL_2/U .

Note that the one-dimensional torus $H' = H \cdot N_G^\circ(H) = P/U$ acts on these embeddings by scalar matrices. Comparing (b) with the first example in (2.3.2) for $n = 1$ we can check that Theorem 1.1 holds for the horospherical embedding \mathbb{C}^2 .

4. TOWARDS THE TOROIDAL CASE

4.1. A new torus action. We now introduce a torus action on embeddings of the spherical homogeneous space G/H . Note that this won't be the restriction of the G -action to a maximal torus $T \subseteq G$. Instead, we use the fact that $N_G(H)/H$ is a subgroup of a torus [Bri09, Proposition 5.2]. In particular, if we put $H' = H \cdot N_G^\circ(H)$, then $\mathbb{T} := H'/H$ is a torus, too. The maximal linear subspace contained in the valuation cone \mathcal{V} has dimension $\dim \mathbb{T}$ [Kno91, Theorem 7.1]. Note that \mathbb{T} acts on G/H from the right and hence commutes with the left action of G .

Lemma 4.1. *The right action of \mathbb{T} on G/H extends to any G -equivariant embedding of G/H .*

Proof. The group $\tilde{G} := G \times \mathbb{T}$ acts on G/H by left and right multiplications as

$$(g, t) : x \mapsto gxt^{-1} \quad (g \in G, t \in \mathbb{T}, x \in G/H).$$

Hence, G/H (so far only being considered as a homogeneous G -space) may also be regarded as the homogeneous \tilde{G} -space \tilde{G}/\tilde{H} , where $\tilde{H} := \{(th, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{T}, h \in H\} \cong H \times \mathbb{T}$. Recall that we fixed a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$ such that $B \cdot H$ is

open and dense in G . It follows that $N_G(H)$ is the stabilizer of BH from the right, cf. [Bri97, Théorème 4.3(iii)]. In particular, we obtain that $BH \supset H'$. Note that $\tilde{B} := B \times \mathbb{T} \subset \tilde{G}$ is a Borel subgroup in \tilde{G} .

We now show that G/H and \tilde{G}/\tilde{H} have the same colors and isomorphic weight lattices. Indeed, the open B -orbit in G/H is \mathbb{T} -invariant since $BH \supset H'$ ($bH \cdot h' = bh'H = bb_1h_1H \in BH$); hence, any B -invariant irreducible divisor in G/H is also $B \times \mathbb{T}$ -invariant. Next, since the actions of $B \subseteq G$ and \mathbb{T} commute, each B -eigenvector $f \in \mathbb{C}(G/H)_\chi^{(B)}$ remains in this one-dimensional space after applying the \mathbb{T} -action. Hence, f becomes a $B \times \mathbb{T}$ -eigenvector of some weight $\tilde{\chi} \in \mathcal{X}_{\tilde{B}}$ lifting $\chi \in \mathcal{X}_B$.

Since the resulting dual isomorphism $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{H})$ is compatible with the identification $\mathcal{C}(G/H) = \mathcal{C}(\tilde{G}/\tilde{H})$ we stated before, we obtain a bijection between the sets of colored fans for G/H and \tilde{G}/\tilde{H} , respectively. Thus, every G -equivariant embedding of G/H extends to a \tilde{G} -equivariant one of \tilde{G}/\tilde{H} . \square

The quotient group $N_G(H')/H'$ is finite, i.e. H' is sober, see [Tim11, Lemma 30.1]. In particular, G/H' admits a unique simple, toroidal compactification $\overline{Y}_{\mathcal{V}'}$, which is wonderful in many cases of interest. Moreover, blow-ups of the latter will serve as base varieties for polyhedral divisors describing spherical embeddings of G/H as \mathbb{T} -varieties.

4.2. Comparing H and H' . Let M denote the character lattice of \mathbb{T} and let N be its dual, i.e. the lattice of one-parameter subgroups of \mathbb{T} .

Lemma 4.2. *Each $f \in \mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$ with $f(1) = 1$ is partially multiplicative, i.e. it satisfies $f(gh') = f(g) \cdot f(h')$ for $g \in G$ and $h' \in H'$. In particular, restriction to H' gives the vertical homomorphism $\mathcal{X}(G/H) \rightarrow M$ in the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{X}(G/H) & \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_B \\ \mathbb{C}(G/H)_{1 \mapsto 1}^{(B)} & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \sim \\ \downarrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & \\ & M & \xlongequal{\quad} \mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{T}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(by restriction to } B\text{)} \\ \\ \text{(by restriction to } H'\text{).} \end{array}$$

Proof. For each $h' \in H'$ we define a new rational function $f'(g) := f(gh')$. It is not hard to see that f' and f transforms in the same ways with respect to the left B -action. Moreover, since H' normalizes H , we see that f' also is H -invariant (for the action from the right). Hence, f and f' differ multiplicatively by a constant, i.e. $f'(g) = f(g) \cdot f'(1)$. \square

The following result is derived from the *Tits fibration* $\phi : G/H \rightarrow G/H'$.

Proposition 4.3. *The dual of the vertical homomorphism from (Lemma 4.2) fits into the short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{X}^*(G/H') \rightarrow 0.$$

The valuation cone \mathcal{V} of G/H is the full preimage of the (strictly convex) valuation cone \mathcal{V}' of G/H' under $p_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Moreover, there is a natural identification of colors $\phi : \mathcal{C}(G/H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(G/H')$ compatible with $p = \phi_*$.

Proof. For the exactness of

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

see [Bri97, Théorème 4.3(ii)]. Since $H' \subseteq BH$, we know that $\phi^{-1}(BH'/H') = BH/H$, i.e. the two dense B -orbits correspond to each other via ϕ . The map ϕ is a locally trivial fibration with fiber \mathbb{T} , cf. (6.1). Hence, for every color $D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')$ we know that $\phi^{-1}(D')$ equals a single color $D \in \mathcal{C}(G/H)$, and no colors from G/H can be contracted via ϕ .

The equality of cones $\mathcal{V} = p^{-1}(\mathcal{V}')$ is also established in [Bri97, 4.3] by representing the valuation cone as the dual of the cone generated by some negative roots, cf. (3.2), right before Definition 3.1. Moreover, it is clear that for colors $D = \phi^{-1}(D')$ the associated valuations v_D and $v_{D'}$ coincide on $\mathbb{C}(G/H')$ understood as a subfield of $\mathbb{C}(G/H)$, i.e. $p(\rho_D) = \rho_{D'}$ inside $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H')$. \square

4.3. Introducing new fans. Let X, X' be embeddings of G/H and of G/H' , respectively. Generalizing a remark at the end of (3.2) to the situation of now two different subgroups H and H' , we quote from [Kno91, Theorem 4.1] that there exists a G -equivariant map $X \rightarrow X'$ if and only if the fan Σ^X maps to the fan $\Sigma^{X'}$, that is, for every colored (C, \mathcal{F}) of X there exists a colored cone (C', \mathcal{F}') of $\Sigma^{X'}$, such that $p(C) \subseteq C'$ and $p(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$. For example, every toroidal embedding X maps to the simple, toroidal compactification $\bar{Y} = \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{V}'}$ already mentioned in (4.1).

Definition 4.4. Let Σ^X denote the colored fan which is associated with the G/H -embedding X . Now we define the following “ordinary” fans:

- (i) $\Sigma_X := \{C \cap \mathcal{V} \mid (C, \mathcal{F}) \in \Sigma^X\}$ is called the underlying *uncolored* fan.
- (ii) Let $\Sigma_Y = p(\Sigma_X)$ denote the *image fan* of Σ_X via p , i.e. the coarsest subdivision of the pointed cone \mathcal{V}' that refines all images $p(C)$ of cones $C \in \Sigma_X$.
- (iii) Finally, let $\Sigma_{\tilde{X}}$ be the coarsest common refinement of Σ_X and $p^*\Sigma_Y := \{p^{-1}(C') \mid C' \in \Sigma_Y\}$.

Let X^{tor} and \tilde{X} denote the toroidal G/H -embeddings corresponding to the fans Σ_X and $\Sigma_{\tilde{X}}$, respectively. Similarly, we call Y the toroidal G/H' -embedding corresponding to the fan Σ_Y . Invoking the remark on G -equivariant maps of spherical varieties at the beginning of this section, we have the following G -equivariant diagram connecting all these varieties:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{X} & \longrightarrow & X^{\text{tor}} & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ Y & \longrightarrow & \bar{Y} & & \end{array}$$

While the varieties and the maps of the first row carry the natural \mathbb{T} -action provided by Lemma 4.1, the torus \mathbb{T} acts trivially on the second row. Recall that the rays $a \in \Sigma_Y(1)$ correspond to the G -invariant divisors D_a of Y .

4.4. Statement of the result. Assume that X is a spherical embedding of G/H and consider the varieties shown in the diagram of (4.3). Fix a maximal torus $T \subseteq B$. Let $W := N(T)/T$ denote the Weyl group. Recall that it acts simply transitively on the Borel subgroups containing T via $B^w := wBw^{-1}$. Moreover, it induces an action on \mathcal{X}_T which shifts the subsets $\mathcal{X}(G/H)$ since the latter depend on B . However, as indicated in

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}(G/H') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}(G/H) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_B \equiv \mathcal{X}_T \\ & & \downarrow w & & \downarrow w & \searrow & \downarrow w \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & w\mathcal{X}(G/H') & \longrightarrow & w\mathcal{X}(G/H) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_{B^w} \equiv \mathcal{X}_T, \end{array}$$

$M \longrightarrow 0$

the W -action does not affect M , nor its dual lattice N . We will use W to build the divisorial fan \mathcal{S}^X on (Y, N) .

To do so, fix a splitting of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{X}^*(G/H') \rightarrow 0$$

from Proposition 4.3. We use the induced projection $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \twoheadrightarrow N$ to define $\bar{p}(D') \in N$ as the image of ρ_D where D is the color of G/H corresponding to D' via the bijection $\phi : \mathcal{C}(G/H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(G/H')$ also established in Proposition 4.3, i.e. satisfying $p(\rho_D) = \rho_{D'}$. Moreover, we will use the splitting to always identify the fibers $p^{-1}(a)$ with $p^{-1}(0) = N_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Definition 4.5. The maximal elements of \mathcal{S}^X are p-divisors $\mathcal{S}^X(C, w)$ on (Y, N) labeled by pairs of maximal colored cones $(C, \mathcal{F}) \in \Sigma^X$ (or, equivalently, by maximal ordinary cones $C \cap \mathcal{V} \in \Sigma_X$) and elements $w \in W$. They are defined as

$$\mathcal{S}^X(C, w) := \sum_a (C \cap p^{-1}(a)) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D'} (\bar{p}(D') + (C \cap N_{\mathbb{Q}})) \otimes \bar{D}' + \sum_{D'} \emptyset \otimes w\bar{D}'$$

where $a \in \Sigma_Y(1)$ runs through the (primitive generators of the) rays of Σ_Y , and $D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')$ runs through the colors of G/H' . Note that for $w = 1$, the second summand will be annihilated by the third one.

The following theorem covers Parts (1)+(2) of Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 4.6. \mathcal{S}^X is the divisorial fan on (Y, N) describing \tilde{X} and X^{tor} as \mathbb{T} -varieties, namely $\tilde{X} = \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}^X)$ and $X^{\text{tor}} = \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)$.

The proof of this statement consists of a local part (Section 5), and a global one (Section 6).

Remark 4.7. The description of the divisorial fan providing \tilde{X} can be simplified, namely

$$\tilde{X} = \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}} \left(\sum_a (\Sigma^X \cap p^{-1}a) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D'} (\bar{p}(D') + \text{tail}) \otimes \overline{D'} \right).$$

Note that no labels via cells of Σ^X or elements of W are necessary. This is due to the fact that Definition 2.3 of $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D})$ doesn't make any positivity assumptions on \mathcal{D} . However, the latter are necessary for the definition of $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{D})$. Thus, we cannot expect simplifications for the descriptions of X^{tor} or X .

5. TORIC DOWNGRADES GIVE THE LOCAL PICTURE

5.1. The toric skeleton. The first step towards the proof of Theorem 4.6 is a local understanding of X^{tor} with respect to the right \mathbb{T} -action. Denoting by Δ_X^{tor} the union of the closures in X^{tor} of all colors of G/H , the stabilizer of $X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}}$ is given by a parabolic subgroup $P := P(\Delta_X^{\text{tor}})$ of G which is actually independent of the particular toroidal embedding. Furthermore it comes with a Levi decomposition $P = P_u \rtimes L$ such that

$$X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}} \cong P \times^L \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_X) \cong P_u \times \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_X),$$

where $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_X)$ denotes the ordinary toric variety associated to the fan Σ_X , cf. [Bri97, Section 2.4] and [Tim11, Theorem 29.1]. The accompanying torus is equal to a quotient of L , and its character lattice equals $\mathcal{X}(G/H)$. Moreover, we may consider $\mathbb{T} = H'/H$ as a subtorus which turns $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_X)$ into a \mathbb{T} -variety, cf. loc.cit.

The very same procedure also works for \tilde{X} and Y . Moreover, it is compatible with the morphisms shown in (4.3). Hence, denoting the union of the closures of all colors of G/H and G/H' in the respective varieties by $\tilde{\Delta}_X$ and Δ_Y , we obtain the following commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_X & \xrightarrow{\sim} & P_u \times \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_{\tilde{X}}) \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} P_u \times \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y \setminus \Delta_Y & \xrightarrow{\sim} & P_u \times \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y). \end{array}$$

Of particular interest to us is the right hand side of the diagram. There we have two maps between three toric varieties multiplied with the unipotent group P_u . In the next section, we will show how such a diagram between toric varieties can be understood in the context of \mathbb{T} -varieties and polyhedral divisors.

5.2. Toric downgrades. There is a very prominent procedure which gives rise to polyhedral divisors and divisorial fans. This construction plays a fundamental role in the proof of Theorem 4.6, so we shortly recall it from [AH03, Section 8].

Let $\mathbb{T} \subseteq \tilde{T}$ be a subtorus, and assume that we have fixed a splitting of the corresponding exact sequence of 1-parameter subgroups

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \tilde{N} \xrightarrow{p} N_Y \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, whenever $Z = \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma)$ is a toric variety given by a fan Σ in $\tilde{N}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, then we define the fans $\Sigma_Y := p(\Sigma)$ and $\tilde{\Sigma} := \{C \cap p^{-1}(C') \mid C \in \Sigma, C' \in \Sigma_Y\}$ as in Definition 4.4(ii) and (iii), respectively. They give rise to toric varieties $\tilde{Z} := \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\tilde{\Sigma})$ and $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y)$. Similarly to the situation in (5.1), these varieties fit into the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\tilde{\Sigma}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma) \\ \downarrow p & & \\ \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y) & & \end{array}$$

The embedding $\mathbb{T} \hookrightarrow \tilde{T}$ turns \tilde{Z} and Z of the upper row into \mathbb{T} -varieties. They can be described by a divisorial fan \mathcal{S} on $(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y), N)$. Let $T_Y := N_Y \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^*$ denote the torus of the toric variety $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y)$. It turns out that the divisors occurring in \mathcal{S} are T_Y -invariant, i.e. they are closures $\overline{\text{orb}}(a)$ of T_Y -orbits of complexity one parametrized by the rays $a \in \Sigma_Y(1)$. We define

$$\mathcal{S} := \sum_{a \in \Sigma_Y(1)} \mathcal{S}_a \otimes \overline{\text{orb}}(a) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{S}_a = \Sigma \cap p^{-1}(a),$$

i.e. all \mathcal{S}_a become polyhedral subdivisions of $p^{-1}(a) = N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with a naturally defined labeling.

Proposition 5.1. [AH03, Section 8] *The \mathbb{T} -structure of $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$ is given by the divisorial fan \mathcal{S} on $(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\Sigma_Y), N)$, i.e. this morphism is equal to $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S})$.*

5.3. The \mathbb{T} -variety $X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}}$. Combining results from (5.1) and (5.2), we deduce that the \mathbb{T} -equivariant map $(\tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_X) \rightarrow (X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}})$ is equal to $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_1^X) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}_1^X)$ where \mathcal{S}_1^X consists of those p -divisors $\mathcal{S}^X(\bullet, \text{id}_W)$ which were introduced in Definition 4.5:

The first summand is literally built by the recipe of the toric downgrading of (5.2); the former divisors $\overline{\text{orb}}(a)$ have just been replaced by $P_u \times \overline{\text{orb}}(a) = D_a \setminus \Delta_Y$. The second summand in \mathcal{S}_1^X is void because of $w = 1$, and the presence of the last one just means that the divisorial fan is supposed to be evaluated on $Y \setminus \Delta_Y$ instead of the entire complete Y .

5.4. The action of the Weyl group. Both spherical varieties $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X^{\text{tor}}$ are covered by the open subsets $(\tilde{X} \setminus w\tilde{\Delta}_X) \rightarrow (X^{\text{tor}} \setminus w\Delta_X^{\text{tor}})$ where $w \in W$ runs through all elements of the Weyl group. Since these charts arise from $(\tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_X) \rightarrow (X^{\text{tor}} \setminus \Delta_X^{\text{tor}})$ by applying w , they are equal to $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_w^X) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}_w^X)$ with $\mathcal{S}_w^X := w(\mathcal{S}_1^X)$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{S}_w^X := \sum_{a \in \Sigma_Y} (C \cap p^{-1}(a)) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}'} \emptyset \otimes w\overline{D'}.$$

Gluing the charts of \tilde{X} (and similarly of X^{tor}) leads to isomorphisms φ_w

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} \setminus (\tilde{\Delta}_X \cap w\tilde{\Delta}_X) & \begin{array}{c} \hookrightarrow \\ \hookrightarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_X \\ \tilde{X} \setminus w\tilde{\Delta}_X \end{array} \\ & & \begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_1^X + \emptyset \otimes w\Delta_Y) & \hookrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_1^X) \\ \sim \downarrow \varphi_w & & \\ \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_w^X + \emptyset \otimes \Delta_Y) & \hookrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_w^X). \end{array} \end{array}$$

Note that we use $\emptyset \otimes \Delta_Y$ as an abbreviation for $\sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}'} \emptyset \otimes \overline{D'}$, and recall from (2.3) what equivariant maps between \mathbb{T} -varieties look like in terms of p-divisors or divisorial fans. Since φ_w induces the identity map id_Y on Y , it corresponds to a plurifunction \mathbf{f}_w with

$$\mathcal{S}_1^X + (\emptyset \otimes w\Delta_Y) \subseteq \mathcal{S}_w^X + (\emptyset \otimes \Delta_Y) + \text{div}(\mathbf{f}_w).$$

We cannot expect to have $\text{div}(\mathbf{f}_w) = 0$. Otherwise all local isomorphisms $\tilde{X} \setminus w\tilde{\Delta}_X \cong wP_u \times \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\tilde{\Sigma})$ would glue to a global one and thus expose $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\tilde{\Sigma})$ as a factor of \tilde{X} . On the other hand, $\text{div}(\mathbf{f}_w)$ clearly has to vanish on those slices where both divisorial fans already agreed in the first place. This observation shows that $\text{supp}(\text{div } \mathbf{f}_w) \subseteq \Delta_Y \cup w\Delta_Y$. Furthermore, we see that coefficients of the principal polyhedral divisors $\text{div } \mathbf{f}_w$ are just shifts of the tail fan. Using this “hint”, we set

$$\mathcal{S}_w^X := \mathcal{S}_w^X + \text{div}(\mathbf{f}_w).$$

Then we still have that $\tilde{X} \setminus w\tilde{\Delta}_X \cong \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_w^X)$. But the gluing of $\tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_X$ and $\tilde{X} \setminus w\tilde{\Delta}_X$ now simply corresponds to the inclusion $\mathcal{S}_1^X + (\emptyset \otimes w\Delta_Y) \subseteq \mathcal{S}_w^X + (\emptyset \otimes \Delta_Y)$. Thus, the corrected \mathcal{S}_w^X fit into a huge common divisorial fan $\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X$ with $\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X(\bullet, w) = \mathcal{S}_w^X$. Up to now we have proven that $\tilde{X} = \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X)$ and $X^{\text{tor}} = \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X)$. Yet, in contrast to the definition of \mathcal{S}^X in Definition 4.5 in (4.4) we have that

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X(C, w) = \sum_a (C \cap p^{-1}(a)) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D'} (l_{D', w} + (C \cap N_{\mathbb{Q}})) \otimes \overline{D'} + \sum_{D'} \emptyset \otimes w\overline{D'}$$

for certain elements $l_{D', w} \in N$. To complete the proof of Theorem 4.6, it remains to check that these elements do not depend on w and are equal to $\bar{\rho}(D')$.

6. CONCLUDING THE TOROIDAL CASE

6.1. Restricting the map $\phi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow Y$ introduced in (4.3) to $\phi^{-1}(G/H') \rightarrow G/H'$, we obtain a locally trivial fibration. This follows immediately from the description of \tilde{X} as $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X)$ in (5.4) – it is reflected by the fact that, after restricting the divisorial fan $\mathcal{S}_{\text{pre}}^X$ to G/H' , all its remaining polyhedral coefficients are shifted tail fans only.

The map $\phi^{-1}(G/H') \rightarrow G/H'$ extends the classical Tits fibration $\phi : G/H \rightarrow G/H'$. In particular, both share the same twist, which is encoded in the lattice elements $l_{D', w} \in N$ introduced at the end of (5.4). The only difference between the divisorial fans describing $\phi^{-1}(G/H')$ and G/H can be found in their tail fans which are $\text{tail}(\mathcal{S})$ and $\{0\}$, respectively.

We exploit this relation to determine the shift vectors $l_{D',w} \in N$ by presenting a polyhedral divisor $\mathcal{D}^{G/H}$ supported on the colors $\mathcal{C}(G/H')$ on G/H' such that $G/H \cong \widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D}^{G/H})$ under the right action of the torus $\mathbb{T} = H'/H$. In particular, in this section we will forget about the embeddings \tilde{X} , X^{tor} , and X discussed before – we just focus on the original Tits fibration.

6.2. The Tits fibration. By abuse of notation, let ϕ also denote the \mathbb{Q} -linear extension $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{C}(G/H)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{C}(G/H')}$ of the natural identification of colors $\phi : \mathcal{C}(G/H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(G/H')$. Recall further from Proposition 4.3 and its proof in (4.2) that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0.$$

Let us finally fix a splitting with section $s : M \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H)$. Moreover, given a character $\chi \in M$, we fix an associated eigenfunction $f_{s(\chi)} \in \mathbb{C}(G/H)_{s(\chi)}^{(B)}$ on G/H . In other words, it satisfies $f_{s(\chi)}(b^{-1}gH) = s(\chi)(b) \cdot f_{s(\chi)}(gH)$. We now define

$$\mathcal{L}(\chi) := \mathcal{O}_{G/H'}(\phi(\text{div } f_{s(\chi)})) = \mathcal{O}_{G/H'}\left(\sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')} \langle s(\chi), \rho_{\phi^{-1}(D')} \rangle D'\right),$$

where, as before, $\rho_D = \rho_{\phi^{-1}(D')} \in \mathcal{X}^*(G/H)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ denotes the restriction of the valuation associated to the color $D = \phi^{-1}(D') \in \mathcal{C}(G/H)$. Note that $\phi(\text{divisor})$ is not meant as a push forward of cycles but as an application of our identification of colors in G/H' and G/H . In particular, $\phi(\text{div } f_{s(\chi)})$ does not stay principal.

On the other hand, choosing a basis \mathcal{B}_M of M we may embed $\mathbb{T} = \text{Hom}_{\text{group}}(M, \mathbb{C}^*)$ inside \mathbb{C}^m with $m := \text{rk } M$. Note that the action of \mathbb{T} on itself extends to an action on \mathbb{C}^m such that $\mathbb{C}^m = \bigoplus_{\chi \in \mathcal{B}_M} \mathbb{C}_{\chi}$ as a \mathbb{T} -module where \mathbb{T} acts on \mathbb{C}_{χ} via the character $\chi \in \mathcal{B}_M \subset M$. Hence we obtain the following embedding of \mathbb{T} -varieties

$$G/H = G \times^{H'} \mathbb{T} \subset G \times^{H'} (\bigoplus_{\chi \in \mathcal{B}_M} \mathbb{C}_{\chi}) =: E.$$

Let \mathcal{E} denote the sheaf of sections of E . Note that it is equal to $\bigoplus_{\chi \in \mathcal{B}_M} \mathcal{E}(\chi)$ where $\mathcal{E}(\chi)$ denotes the sheaf of sections of $G \times^{H'} \mathbb{C}_{\chi}$.

Lemma 6.1. $\mathcal{L}(\chi) \cong \mathcal{E}(-\chi)$, namely $f_{s(\chi)} \cdot \mathcal{L}(\chi) = \mathcal{E}(-\chi)$ as subsheaves of $\mathbb{C}(G/H)$.

Proof. Given an open subset $U \subset G/H'$ we have that

$$\Gamma(U, \mathcal{E}(\chi)) = \text{Mor}_{H'}(\pi^{-1}(U), \mathbb{C}_{\chi}) = \{\eta \in \mathcal{O}_G(\pi^{-1}(U)) \mid \eta \cdot h' = \chi(h')\eta\}$$

where π denotes the projection $G \rightarrow G/H'$ (which factors through ϕ), and χ is considered a character on H' which is trivial on H , cf. [Tim11, Proposition 2.1]. The function $f = f_{s(\chi)}$ was introduced as a B -eigenfunction for $s(\chi) \in \mathcal{X}_B$; we may assume that $f(1) = 1$. According to Lemma 4.2 this implies that $f(bHh') = f(bH)f(h') = f(bH)\chi(h')^{-1}$. Since BH is dense inside G , this means that $f_{s(\chi)}$ is a χ -eigenfunction for the right \mathbb{T} -action, too. Hence, if we multiply the elements of

$$\Gamma(U, \mathcal{L}(\chi)) = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{C}(G/H') \mid \text{div } \zeta + \phi(\text{div } f_{s(\chi)})|_U \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}(G/H') = \mathbb{C}(G)^{H'}$$

with $f_{s(\chi)} \in \mathbb{C}(G)^H$, we obtain regular functions on $\pi^{-1}(U) \subset G$ which are H' -semiinvariant with eigenvalue χ , namely,

$$f_{s(\chi)} \cdot \Gamma(U, \mathcal{L}(\chi)) = \{\eta \in \mathcal{O}_G(\pi^{-1}(U))^H \mid \eta \cdot h' = \chi(h')^{-1} \eta\} = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{E}(-\chi)). \quad \square$$

6.3. The shift vectors. The section $s : M \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H)$ mentioned in (6.2) gives rise to the cosection s^* , i.e. to a projection

$$s^* : \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \twoheadrightarrow N.$$

In other words, $(p, s^*) : \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}^*(G/H') \oplus N$ establishes a splitting of the exact sequence from Proposition 4.3. Note that this proposition also states that $p(\rho_D) = \rho_{D'}$ for colors $D \in \mathcal{C}(G/H)$ and $D' = \phi(D) \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')$ where ρ_\bullet refers to the elements of $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H)$ and $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H')$ induced from the valuations associated to these colors, respectively.

Definition 6.2. Using the notation from above, we define for every color $D' = \phi(D)$ its associated *shift vector*

$$\bar{\rho}(D') = \bar{\rho}(D) := s^*(\rho_D) \in N.$$

That is, for $\chi \in M$, $\langle \chi, \bar{\rho}(D') \rangle = \langle \chi, s^* \rho_{\phi^{-1}(D')} \rangle = \langle s(\chi), \rho_{\phi^{-1}(D')} \rangle$.

The choice of a basis \mathcal{B}_M of M in (6.2) allows us to define the polyhedral cone $\sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{Q}} := N \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q}^n$ as the positive orthant in the latter space. This will become the tail cone for the following important polyhedral divisor.

Proposition 6.3. *The vector bundle $E \rightarrow G/H'$ from (6.2) is \mathbb{T} -equivariantly isomorphic to $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D}^E)$ where*

$$\mathcal{D}^E = \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')} (\bar{\rho}(D') + \sigma) \otimes D'.$$

Proof. By Lemma 6.1 we can describe the vector bundle E as

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \text{Spec}_{G/H'} \text{Sym}^\bullet \mathcal{E}^\vee = \text{Spec}_{G/H'} \bigoplus_{\chi \in \sigma^\vee \cap M} \mathcal{E}(-\chi) \\ &= \text{Spec}_{G/H'} \bigoplus_{\chi \in \sigma^\vee \cap M} \mathcal{L}(\chi). \end{aligned}$$

However, the very same result is obtained when we analyze the evaluation of the polyhedral divisor \mathcal{D}^E on a multidegree $\chi \in \sigma^\vee \cap M$, namely

$$\mathcal{D}^E(\chi) = \sum_{D'} \langle \chi, \bar{\rho}(D') \rangle \cdot D' = \sum_{D'} \langle s(\chi), \rho_{\phi^{-1}(D')} \rangle \cdot D' = \mathcal{L}(\chi). \quad \square$$

As explained in (2.3), the \mathbb{T} -equivariant, open embedding $G/H \subset E$ translates into a face relation of the corresponding polyhedral divisors. Since this embedding is induced by $\mathbb{T} \subset \mathbb{C}^m$, it arises from the face relation $0 \preceq \sigma$ among the tail cones. So, as a corollary, we obtain a description of the polyhedral divisor $\mathcal{D}^{G/H}$. Note that it depends on the choice of the section s (hidden in the shift vectors $\bar{\rho}(D')$). However, in contrast to E and \mathcal{D}^E , it doesn't depend on the choice of a basis of M .

Corollary 6.4. *The \mathbb{T} -variety G/H is equal to $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}}(\mathcal{D}^{G/H})$ where*

$$\mathcal{D}^{G/H} = \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}(G/H')} \bar{\rho}(D') \otimes D'.$$

In particular, its tail cone is equal to 0.

This completes the proof of Theorem 4.6.

7. THE GENERAL CASE

7.1. Recall that we fixed $T \subseteq B \subseteq G$ such that $BH \subseteq G$ is open and dense. Let ∇ denote a basis of the positive roots R^+ that correspond to the choice of B . In particular, we have that W is generated by $\{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \nabla\}$. In addition, subsets $I \subseteq \nabla$ parameterize parabolic subgroups $P_I \supset B$. Their roots $R(P_I)$ not only consist of the positive R^+ from B , but also of the negative roots $-R_I^+$ defined via $R_I^+ := R^+ \cap \mathbb{N}I$. Moreover, $\{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ generates a subgroup $W_I \subseteq W$. It comes with a distinguished set $W^I \subseteq W$ of representatives of the left cosets of W_I such that $W^I \times W_I \xrightarrow{\sim} W$ preserves the minimal representations as products of ∇ -elements. Moreover, W^I is the index set for the Bruhat decomposition associated to P_I . For proofs and further details see [Spr].

Given a color $D \in \mathcal{C}(G/H)$ of the spherical homogeneous space G/H let $P_D := \{g \in G \mid gD \subseteq D\}$ denote the stabilizer of D . For an arbitrary subset $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(G/H)$ of colors let $I(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \nabla$ denote the part of the root basis with

$$P_{I(\mathcal{F})} = \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}} P_D.$$

In particular, $P_{I(\emptyset)} = B$, i.e. $I(\emptyset) = \emptyset$. The other extremal case is $P_{I(\mathcal{C}(G/H))} = G$, i.e. $I(\mathcal{C}(G/H)) = \nabla$.

Let $X = (C, \mathcal{F}_C)$ be a simple spherical embedding. For every $w \in W$ we define

$$\widehat{X}_w := X \setminus \bigcup_{D \in \mathcal{C}(G/H) \setminus \mathcal{F}_C} w\overline{D}$$

which yields an open affine \mathbb{T} -invariant covering $X = \bigcup_{w \in W} \widehat{X}_w$, cf. [Kno91, Theorem 2.1]. Note that some of these charts may be identical. To obtain a non-redundant description we introduce the following subgroup of W associated to (C, \mathcal{F}_C) :

$$W_C := \{w \in W \mid \widehat{X}_w = \widehat{X}_1\} = \{w \in W \mid w(\mathcal{C}(G/H) \setminus \mathcal{F}_C) = \mathcal{C}(G/H) \setminus \mathcal{F}_C\}.$$

It is clear from what we have said above that $W_C = W_I$ where $I = I(\mathcal{F}_C)$. Summing things up, we have that $X = \bigcup_{w \in W^I} \widehat{X}_w$.

7.2. Theorem 1.1 states that the simple spherical variety X can be described by a divisorial fan \mathcal{S}^X whose maximal elements are indexed by elements of W , more precisely

$$\mathcal{S}_w^X = \sum_{a \in \Sigma_Y} (C \cap p^{-1}(a)) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}'} (\bar{\rho}(D') + (C \cap N_{\mathbb{Q}})) \otimes \bar{D}' + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}' \setminus \mathcal{F}_C} \emptyset \otimes w\bar{D}'.$$

The only difference with respect to $\mathcal{S}^{X^{\text{tor}}}$ is that the last sum runs over $\mathcal{C}' \setminus \mathcal{F}_C$ instead of \mathcal{C}' . In other words, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_w^{X^{\text{tor}}} &= \mathcal{Z} \quad \text{on} \quad U_w^{\text{tor}} := Y \setminus \bigcup_{D' \in \mathcal{C}'} w\bar{D}', \\ \mathcal{S}_w^X &= \mathcal{Z} \quad \text{on} \quad U_w := Y \setminus \bigcup_{D' \in \mathcal{C}' \setminus \mathcal{F}_C} w\bar{D}', \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{a \in \Sigma_Y} (C \cap p^{-1}(a)) \otimes D_a + \sum_{D' \in \mathcal{C}'} (\bar{\rho}(D') + (C \cap N_{\mathbb{Q}})) \otimes \bar{D}'$. Note that the associated covering $\mathcal{U}^{\text{tor}} := \{U_w^{\text{tor}}\}$ of Y is a refinement of $\mathcal{U} := \{U_w\}$.

Our goal now is to reconstruct the map $X^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow X$ (cf. diagram from (4.3)) in terms of polyhedral divisors and to verify that $X = \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)$. Using \mathcal{Z} , we define $\mathcal{A}_w := \bigoplus_{u \in \sigma^\vee} \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{Z}(u))$ together with the following two affine \mathbb{T} -varieties

$$X_w^{\text{tor}} := \text{Spec } \Gamma(U_w^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{A}_w), \quad X_w := \text{Spec } \Gamma(U_w, \mathcal{A}_w).$$

By construction we have a \mathbb{T} -equivariant map $X_w^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow X_w$. As in (7.1) we see that $X_w = X_{w'}$ if and only if $[w] = [w']$ in W/W_I with $I = I(\mathcal{F}_C)$. Hence, for every $w \in W^I$ this provides us with a map

$$\bigcup_{w' \in wW_I} X_{w'}^{\text{tor}} \xrightarrow{\psi_w} X_w.$$

Note that X_{w_1} is \mathbb{T} -equivariantly isomorphic to X_{w_2} for $w_1, w_2 \in W^I$ and the same holds true for the respective unions of affine charts of X^{tor} on the left hand side. Moreover, by construction and in analogy to (5.4) we also have that ψ_{w_1} and ψ_{w_2} are equal up to conjugation via \mathbb{T} -isomorphisms, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bigcup_{w' \in w_1 W_I} X_{w'}^{\text{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{w_1}} & X_{w_1} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X) \\ \swarrow & \downarrow \cong_{\mathbb{T}} & \downarrow \cong_{\mathbb{T}} & \searrow & \\ X^{\text{tor}} & & X_{w_2} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X) \\ \nwarrow & \uparrow \cong_{\mathbb{T}} & \uparrow \psi_{w_2} & \nwarrow & \\ \bigcup_{w'' \in w_2 W_I} X_{w''}^{\text{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{w_2}} & X_{w_2} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X) \end{array}$$

7.3. Collecting all details from (7.1) and (7.2), we can finally proceed to the proof of part (3) of Theorem 1.1 from (1.2).

We are left to show that $\widehat{X}_w = X_w$. Since both varieties are affine it is enough to compare their global sections. Recall that we already have a proper, surjective,

birational map

$$\bigcup_{w' \in wW^I} \widehat{X}_{w'}^{\text{tor}} \longrightarrow \widehat{X}_w.$$

It follows from $f^*\mathcal{O}_{Z'} = \mathcal{O}_Z$ for proper, birational maps $f : Z \rightarrow Z'$ that

$$\Gamma(\widehat{X}_w, \mathcal{O}) = \bigcap_{w' \in wW^I} \Gamma(\widehat{X}_{w'}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{O}) = \bigcap_{w' \in wW^I} \Gamma(X_{w'}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{O})$$

where the second equality follows from $\Gamma(\widehat{X}_{w'}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{O}) = \Gamma(X_{w'}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{O})$. The final ingredient is then provided by

Lemma 7.1. *The upper maps ψ_w for $w \in W^I$ are proper and birational.*

Proof. First, note that the map $\psi : X^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow X$ is birational and proper by [Kno91, Theorem 4.2]. Second, X_w^{tor} is the full preimage of X_w under ψ since colors get mapped to colors. \square

Clearly, all maps ψ_w glue to $X^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow X$. Moreover, again by gluing, one passes from the simple to the global case. This proves

Theorem 7.2. *Let X be a spherical embedding of G/H with colored fan Σ^X . Then X is \mathbb{T} -equivariantly isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{S}^X)$.*

8. EXAMPLES

8.1. Horospherical varieties. We use the notation introduced in (3.4). Also, recall from loc.cit. that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{X}(G/H)_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ for any horospherical embedding $G/H \subset X$. Hence, our polyhedral divisors \mathcal{S}^X will be defined on the flag variety G/P . The following examples are taken from [Pas].

8.1.1. Embeddings of SL_2/U . This example continues Example 3.4 and relates the colored fans on Fig. 1 to their corresponding divisorial fans. The Weyl group of SL_2 contains only two elements, id and w . Using Theorems 4.6, 7.2, and identifying $D'_\alpha = 0$ and $wD'_\alpha = \infty$ on \mathbb{P}^1 , we obtain the following maximal elements of the

respective divisorial fans:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{S}^{(a)}([0, \infty), \text{id}) &= \emptyset \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(a)}([0, \infty), w) &= [1, \infty) \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty \\
\mathcal{S}^{(b)}([0, \infty), \alpha, \{\text{id}, w\}) &= [1, \infty) \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(c)}((-\infty, 0], \text{id}) &= \emptyset \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(c)}((-\infty, 0], w) &= (-\infty, 1] \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty \\
\mathcal{S}^{(d)}([0, \infty), \text{id}) &= \emptyset \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(d)}([0, \infty), w) &= [1, \infty) \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty \\
\mathcal{S}^{(d)}((-\infty, 0], \text{id}) &= \emptyset \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(d)}((-\infty, 0], w) &= (-\infty, 1] \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty \\
\mathcal{S}^{(e)}([0, \infty), \alpha, \{\text{id}, w\}) &= [1, \infty) \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(e)}((-\infty, 0], \text{id}) &= \emptyset \otimes 0 \\
\mathcal{S}^{(e)}((-\infty, 0], w) &= (-\infty, 1] \otimes 0 + \emptyset \otimes \infty
\end{aligned}$$

They are all toric, and it can easily be verified that the torus action is the action of a subtorus given by the following exact sequence of lattices of one-parameter subgroups:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightleftharpoons[\sigma]{\phi} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

with

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

So we are in fact in a toric downgrade situation as described in (5.2). The Chow quotient Y is \mathbb{P}^1 , and one can check that applying the recipe from loc.cit. yields the same divisorial fans as described above.

8.1.2. An example of rank 1 and \mathbb{T} -complexity 3. We consider $H \subset \text{SL}_3$ given as $\ker(\omega_\alpha - \omega_\beta)$. This yields a horospherical homogeneous space G/H of rank one over the full flag variety G/B . There are four complete embeddings, but we will only have a closer look at two of them, namely those whose colored fans are given in Figure 2.

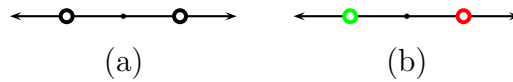


FIGURE 2. Colored fans associated to complete embeddings of SL_3/H .

The Weyl group is isomorphic to S_3 . It is generated by the reflections $\{s_\alpha, s_\beta, s_{\alpha+\beta}\}$. The following tables in Figure 3 encode the maximal elements of the corresponding divisorial fans.

(a)	v	$(-\infty, 0]$	$[0, \infty)$
\overline{D}'_α	1	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{-\alpha}$	0	$1, \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
\overline{D}'_β	-1	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha$	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha$
$\overline{D}'_{-\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{\alpha+\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{-\alpha-\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta$	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta$

(b)	v	$(-\infty, 0]$	$[0, \infty)$
\overline{D}'_α	1	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{-\alpha}$	0	$1, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
\overline{D}'_β	-1	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha$	$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{-\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha, \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{\alpha+\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha, (\beta\alpha)^2$
$\overline{D}'_{-\alpha-\beta}$	0	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, (\beta\alpha)^2$	$1, \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta, \beta\alpha$

FIGURE 3. Divisorial fans associated to complete embeddings of SL_3/H .

They are to be read as follows: each row is indexed by a divisor \overline{D}'_\bullet . The corresponding one-dimensional slice is subdivided at v into two unbounded components. The labels of these components are given in columns 3 and 4, respectively. Note that we use a shorthand notation for the labels, i.e. $\bullet = s_\bullet$.

8.2. $(\mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2)$ -equivariant embeddings of GL_2 . These examples are classical yet we choose to discuss all details in order to give the reader the possibility to recall all notions which have been defined so far.

8.2.1. Basic setup. Let $G := \mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2$ act on GL_2 via conjugation. It follows that $H := \mathrm{stab}_{I_2} = \Delta(\mathrm{GL}_2)$ where Δ denotes the diagonal. We fix the Borel subgroup $B := B^+ \times B^- \subset G$ which consists of products of upper and lower triangular matrices, respectively. Furthermore we fix the maximal torus $T \subseteq B$ given by the diagonal matrices $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$. Hence, we have that $\mathcal{X}_B = \mathcal{X}_T = \mathbb{Z}^4$ with basis $\{e_1^+, e_2^+, e_1^-, e_2^-\}$. Finally, $U := B_u$ denotes the unipotent radical of B . As usual, elements of GL_2 are denoted by matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

One easily checks that $\mathbb{C}(G/H) = \mathbb{C}(\mathrm{GL}_2) = \mathbb{C}(a, b, c, d)$ and $\mathbb{C}(\mathrm{GL}_2)^U = \mathbb{C}(d, \det)$ with $\det = ad - bc$. Using the exact sequence from (3.2), we see that the weights of these generators are $\chi(d) = e_2^- - e_2^+$ and $\chi(\det) = (e_1^- - e_1^+) + (e_2^- - e_2^+)$. The Weyl

group of G is $W = \{1, s_\alpha, s_\beta, s_\alpha s_\beta\}$ with

$$s_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad s_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

i.e. $s_\alpha : e_1^+ \leftrightarrow e_2^+$ and $s_\beta : e_1^- \leftrightarrow e_2^-$.

8.2.2. Further ingredients. The Bruhat decomposition of GL_2 with $W_{\mathrm{GL}_2} = \{1, s\}$ yields $\mathrm{GL}_2 = (B^+ B^-) \sqcup (B^+ s B^-)$. The first is the open orbit and shows that $G/H = \mathrm{GL}_2$ is spherical whereas the second cell corresponds to the unique color $D = V(d)$ in \mathcal{C} .

The normalizer H' is equal to $\Delta(\mathrm{GL}_2) \cdot (\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$. The transitive G -action on GL_2 from (8.2.1) induces a transitive G -action on PGL_2 providing the isomorphism $G/H' = \mathrm{PGL}_2$. Its unique and wonderful compactification is $\mathbb{P}^3 = \mathrm{PGL}_2 \sqcup V(\det)$.

8.2.3. The ambient spaces for the (colored) fans. We identify $\mathbb{T} = H'/H$ with \mathbb{C}^* via $(t, 1) \mapsto t$. In particular, $M = \mathbb{Z}$, and we derive from the commutative diagram of Lemma 4.2 that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(G/H) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

sends $(e_i^- - e_i^+) \mapsto -1$ for $i = 1, 2$, cf. proof of Proposition 4.3. The kernel $\mathcal{X}(G/H')$ is generated by $(e_1^- - e_1^+) - (e_2^- - e_2^+)$ which is $\chi(\det/d^2)$. The dual sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (N = \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{X}^*(G/H') \rightarrow 0$$

sends $1 \mapsto -E^1 - E^2$ and $E^1 \mapsto E$, $E^2 \mapsto -E$ where $\{E^1, E^2\}$ and $\{E\}$ are the dual bases of $\{(e_1^- - e_1^+), (e_2^- - e_2^+)\} = \{\chi(\det/d), \chi(d)\}$ and $\{(e_1^- - e_1^+) - (e_2^- - e_2^+)\} = \{\chi(\det/d^2)\}$, respectively. Since the valuation $v_D = v_{V(d)}$ sends $\det/d \mapsto -1$ and $d \mapsto 1$, we obtain $\rho_D = E^2 - E^1$. We fix the splitting $E \mapsto E^1$. This induces the projection $\mathcal{X}^*(G/H) \twoheadrightarrow N = \mathbb{Z}$ with $E^1 \mapsto 0$ and $E^2 \mapsto -1$. In particular, the shift vector from (4.4) equals $\bar{\rho}(D) = -1$.

8.2.4. The valuation cone. Let us consider the GL_2 -embeddings given in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4} & \hookrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^4} \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathrm{GL}_2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^4 & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^4 \end{array}$$

where the upper row contains the blow ups at the origin of corresponding varieties in the lower row. This picture provides us with three G -invariant divisors and their associated valuations: $v_{\det} \hat{=} V(\det) = \mathbb{C}^4 \setminus \mathrm{GL}_2$, $v_E \hat{=} E = \pi^{-1}(0)$, and $v_\infty \hat{=} \mathbb{P}^4 \setminus \mathbb{C}^4$. They send the equations $\det/d = (x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3)/(x_0 x_4)$ and $d = x_4/x_0$ to $(1, 0)$,

$(1, 1)$, and $(-1, -1)$, respectively. This means that $\rho_{\det} = E^1$, $\rho_E = E^1 + E^2$, and $\rho_{\infty} = -(E^1 + E^2)$. These elements span the valuation cone

$$\mathcal{V} = \{w_1 E^1 + w_2 E^2 \mid w_1 \geq w_2\} \subseteq \mathcal{X}^*(G/H),$$

i.e. the lower half plane which is bounded by the line $\langle E^1 + E^2 \rangle$.

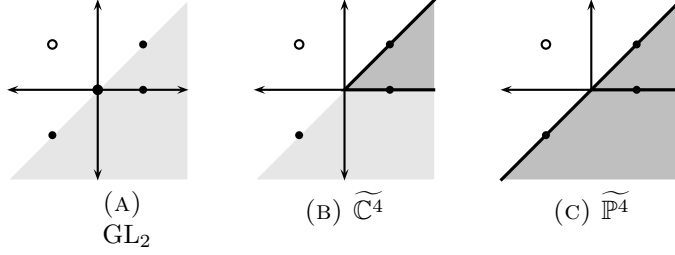


FIGURE 4. Toroidal $\mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2$ -equivariant embeddings of GL_2

8.2.5. *The colored fans.* All upper embeddings $\mathrm{GL}_2 \subseteq \widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4} \subseteq \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^4}$ are toroidal. The uncolored cone of GL_2 is equal to $\{0\}$, the one corresponding to $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4}$ equals $\langle E^1, E^1 + E^2 \rangle$, whereas $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^4}$ is given by the complete subdivision of \mathcal{V} by the ray $\langle E^1 \rangle$. Hence, it consists of the two uncolored cones $\langle -(E^1 + E^2), E^1 \rangle$ and $\langle E^1, E^1 + E^2 \rangle$, see Figure 4.

Blowing down the exceptional divisor E via π gives us two non-toroidal spherical embeddings of GL_2 , namely \mathbb{C}^4 and \mathbb{P}^4 . All we have to do is to replace the uncolored cone $\langle E^1, E^1 + E^2 \rangle$ appearing in both blow ups by the colored one $(\langle E^1, E^2 - E_1 \rangle, \{D\})$, cf. Figure 5.

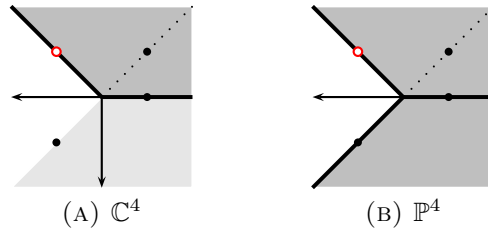


FIGURE 5. Non-toroidal $\mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2$ -equivariant embeddings of GL_2

8.2.6. *The divisorial fans.* The induced action of $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{C}^*$ on \mathbb{C}^4 corresponds, up to sign, to the standard \mathbb{Z} -grading of the affine coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[a, b, c, d]$. Performing the usual downgrading procedure for the diagonal subtorus $\mathbb{C}^* \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^4$, we see that

the polyhedral divisor \mathcal{D} for \mathbb{C}^4 is defined over $Y = \mathbb{P}^3$ and equal to $[1, \infty) \otimes H$ where $H = H_0 \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$ denotes a hyperplane. Actually, the toric downgrade yields

$$\mathcal{D} = [1, \infty) \otimes H_0 + \sum_{i=1}^3 [0, \infty) \otimes H_i$$

with $H_i = V(z_i)$. However, since one can omit trivial summands, i.e. those having just the tail cone as their coefficient, we arrive at the description from above. The coefficients in the extended version arise as intersections of four affine lines (corresponding to H_0, \dots, H_3) with the upper orthant $\langle e^0, \dots, e^3 \rangle$ that represents \mathbb{C}^4 as an affine toric variety.

Blowing up $0 \in \mathbb{C}^4$, we obtain $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4} = \widetilde{\text{TV}}(\mathcal{D}) = \text{TV}(\mathcal{S})$ where the four maximal elements of the divisorial fan $\mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{D}_0, \dots, \mathcal{D}_3\}$ are given by $\mathcal{D}_i := \mathcal{D} + \emptyset \otimes H_i$. On the one hand, this simulates the relative Spec construction via the affine open covering $\{\mathbb{P}^3 \setminus H_i\}$. On the other hand, it arises naturally from the toric downgrade construction. Namely, for \mathbb{C}^4 , we intersect the four lines with a single polyhedral cone. But for $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4}$, we subdivide this cone into four chambers by inserting the new ray $e := \sum_i e^i$. These smaller cones correspond to the \mathcal{D}_i . Since each of the four lines misses exactly one of them, i.e. has an empty intersection with it, we obtain \emptyset as the coefficient of H_i in \mathcal{D}_i .

Representing \mathbb{P}^4 and $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^4}$ as toric varieties involves four additional cones, respectively. Hence, our toric downgrade creates another four p-divisors $\{\mathcal{D}'_0, \dots, \mathcal{D}'_3\}$ following the same pattern as for the case of $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}^4}$. Their common tail cone becomes $(-\infty, 0]$:

$$\mathcal{D}'_i = (-\infty, 1] \otimes H_0 + \emptyset \otimes H_i.$$

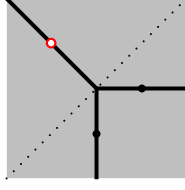
8.2.7. The Grassmannian $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$. Let $W_i := \mathbb{C}^2$ ($i = 1, 2$) be two copies of the very same complex plane \mathbb{C}^2 . By $G \subseteq \text{GL}_4$ we see that G acts on $\mathbb{C}^4 = W_1 \oplus W_2$, and therefore also on $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$. Since G respects the decomposition of \mathbb{C}^4 , its orbits are given by $\text{orb}(d_1, d_2) := \{V \in \text{Grass}(2, 4) \mid \dim(V \cap W_i) = d_i\}$. The following list displays all pairs (d_1, d_2) which give a non-empty orbit:

dim	0	2	3	4
(d_1, d_2)	$(2, 0), (0, 2)$	$(1, 1)$	$(1, 0), (0, 1)$	$(0, 0)$

Let $V_0 := \{(v, v) \mid v \in \mathbb{C}^2 = W_i\} \in \text{orb}(0, 0)$. Then $\text{stab}_{V_0} = \Delta(\text{GL}_2)$, i.e. $1_G \mapsto V_0$ provides an embedding $\text{GL}_2 \hookrightarrow \text{Grass}(2, 4)$ of the usual type. Its colored fan is presented in Figure 6.

Using Plücker coordinates, the induced \mathbb{T} -action on $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$ can be obtained from $\deg x_{01} = 1$, $\deg x_{23} = -1$, and $\deg = 0$ for the remaining variables. Then the resulting p-divisor for \mathbb{C}^6 as well as the divisorial fan \mathcal{S} for \mathbb{P}^5 live on the four-dimensional weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$. Denoting its hyperplanes by A, H_1, \dots, H_4 , the slices are given by

$$\mathcal{S}_A = (-\infty, 0, 1, \infty), \mathcal{S}_{H_i} = (-\infty, 0, \infty) \ (i = 1, 2, 3), \text{ and } \mathcal{S}_{H_4} = (-\infty, -1, \infty).$$

FIGURE 6. Colored fan of $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$

The divisorial fan \mathcal{S} is generated by six p-divisors $\mathcal{D}^0, \dots, \mathcal{D}^5$ corresponding to the standard affine, open covering of \mathbb{P}^5 . They can be visualized as labels on the cells of the slices: All cells $(-\infty, \bullet]$ carry the label \mathcal{D}^0 and, similarly, all $[\bullet, \infty)$ belong to \mathcal{D}^5 . All middle cells, namely $[0, 1]$ in \mathcal{S}_A and the vertices in \mathcal{S}_{H_i} , are labeled with $\{\mathcal{D}^1, \dots, \mathcal{D}^4\} \setminus \mathcal{D}^i$, i.e. the H_i -coefficient in \mathcal{D}^i is \emptyset .

Finally, the embedding $\text{Grass}(2, 4) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$ corresponds to the embedding $\mathbb{P}^3 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, $(a : b : c : d) \mapsto ((bc - ad) : a : b : c : d)$ on the level of Chow quotients. Hence, the divisorial fan of $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$ is the restriction of \mathcal{S} to \mathbb{P}^3 . In particular, H_1, \dots, H_4 become the standard hyperplanes, and A turns into the quadric $\det \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$.

8.2.8. Comparison of divisorial and colored fans. The slices of the divisorial fan of $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^4}$ on \mathbb{P}^3 from (8.2.6) are either $(-\infty, 1, \infty)$ or $(-\infty, 0, \infty)$ with four separate labels for both the negative and positive side. This labeling together with the presence of empty coefficients corresponds exactly to the divisorial fan introduced in Definition 4.5 in (4.4): The first summand involves the only G -invariant divisor $V(\det) \subset \mathbb{P}^3$. Since its coefficient equals a shift of the tail fan $(-\infty, 0, \infty)$, this sum can be incorporated in the other summands, involving the only color $V(d) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$. Indeed, since the Weyl group has four elements, both top-dimensional cells appear exactly four times.

Comparing this with the divisorial fan of \mathbb{P}^4 on \mathbb{P}^3 , we see in (8.2.6) that the four different labels on the one side merge into one common label. This reflects exactly the description of the divisorial fan from Definition 4.5: Since $\mathcal{C}' \setminus \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$, the last sum becomes void for these cells.

Finally, we consider the colored fan of $\text{Grass}(2, 4)$, see Figure 6. It is induced from the subdivision of \mathcal{V} by two rays, namely those spanned by E^1 and $-E^2$, respectively. Note that there are two maximal cones which are not contained in \mathcal{V} since they contain the color as a generator. This means that $\mathcal{C}' \setminus \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$ occurs now on both sides – creating the simple labelings by \mathcal{D}^0 and \mathcal{D}^5 in (8.2.7). Moreover, the polyhedral coefficient \mathcal{S}_A clearly is the intersection of the colored fan with an affine line within the valuation cone. However, this summand cannot be incorporated in the others as it was possible for \mathbb{P}^4 . The reason is that it carries a richer structure as just being a shift of the tail fan.

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